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MEXICO.

Report from Tampico—Inspection of vessels—Mortality statistics—Yellow fever.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Frick reports, June 15, as follows:

Week ended June 13, 1903—Inspection of vessels.

Inspected and passed:	
Steamships	5
Schooner	1
Personnel of crews	222
Passengers	10
Baggage	10
Freight	68,925
Disinfected and passed: Steamship	1

During the week there were 27 deaths from the following-named causes: Yellow fever 8, intermittent fever 6, tetanus 1, tuberculosis pulmonalis, 3, congenital debility 1, cachexia 1, unknown 1, whooping cough 1, stillbirth 1, meningitis 1, infantile convulsions 1, diarrhea 1, gripe 1. Mortality rate, 70.20 in the 1,000.

During the week ended June 13, 1903, there were 11 new cases of yellow fever, 16 new cases the previous week; 4 cases under treatment from the week ended May 30, making a total of 31 cases of yellow fever under treatment during the two weeks ended June 13, 1903.

During the past two weeks ended June 13, 1903, there were 17 deaths from yellow fever. Previously reported cases under treatment on June 14, 1903, at the civil hospital 7, Mexican Central Railroad Hospital 4, total 11.

All cases now occurring come from the Indian portion of Don Cecilio. This was the first-known point of infection. The second and third points of infection have developed no new cases within the last two weeks, but as it requires seventeen days for the mosquitoes to develop infecting power and usually three or four days for incubation after the bite, it is concluded that cases found at foci 2 and 3 were inoculated at some other point. Unless the fumigation reported to have been done was successful in destroying any and all mosquitoes that may have become infected through these cases, some five or six in the two places, we may expect other cases in these localities within, say, ten days or two weeks from the present time.

Don Cecilio is located about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the city of Tampico proper, but communication is very free. Don Cecilio is divided into two portions, one occupied by the natives, mostly Indians. This is the infected part, the other part is occupied by West Indian negroes. This portion is sewered and has a water supply and few, if any, rain barrels. As yet no case of yellow fever has developed among the negroes at Don Cecilio.

NICARAGUA.

Report from Bluefields, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Goodman reports as follows: Week ended June 13, 1903. Present officially estimated population, 4,000; number of deaths, 3; prevailing disease, malarial fever; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.